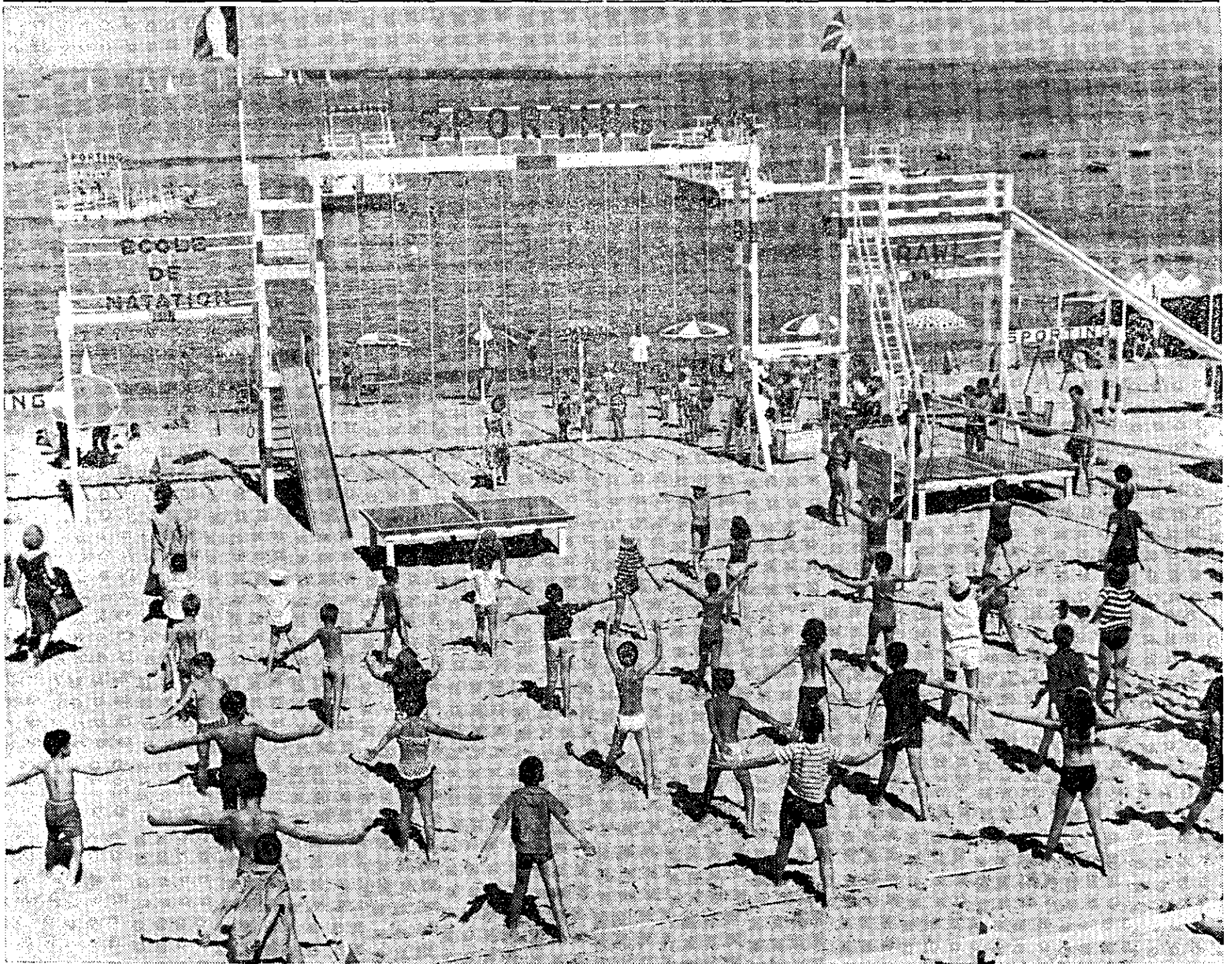


CHILDREN'S NEWSPAPER

Every Wednesday—Fivepence

FOUNDED BY
ARTHUR MEE

Week Ending 7th September, 1963



PELICAN PARADE

PAUL and Daphne were two handsome pelicans whose home was on the lake in London's St. James's Park.

Then Daphne broke a wing

and it had to be amputated—so Paul was left without a pelican pal. However, good friends in Pakistan offered to present the park with four of

the big sea-birds, and when the first two arrived, Paul took them out for a tour.

We see them here in the naval formation known as "line ahead," as they showed themselves for the first time to the London crowd.



FUN ON THE BEACH!

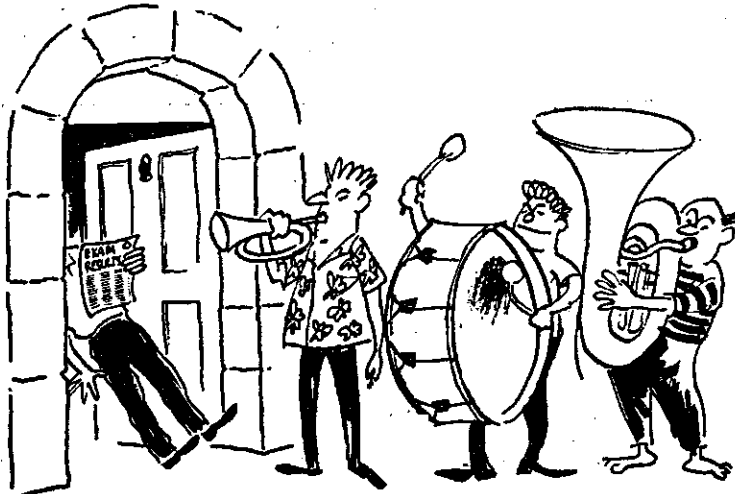
HERE'S a busy beach scene at the seaside resort of St. Jean-de-Luz, near Biarritz, on the Atlantic coast of southern France. All sorts of fun has been laid on for the children.

See how many different kinds of beach amusement you can find.

Answers on
page 2.

2 Readers' Letters

Music—If You Pass!



Dear Sir,—I have been reading CN for two years and I find it very interesting.

It was an old custom, here in my country, that, when students passed their GCE O level, a small group of musicians would gather at their doors to congratulate them by playing a merry tune.

Ionina Sammut, Nadur, Gozo, Malta

Any Spare Horses and Dogs?

Dear Sir,—I have been reading CN for two years, and I am very interested in it. I have read letters from many readers telling you about their hobbies, and I wish to tell you about mine.

I collect pictures of horses and dogs, and I wondered if any readers have any spare pictures of horses and dogs that they do not want, because I would gladly receive them.

Delphine Carey, Bredon, Westcott, Dorking

Having a Go

Dear Sir,—On 3rd August I had a Freedom From Hunger Morning. It included a pet show (guinea-pigs and other animals), sideshows, and sports.

When each person came they had to give 1s. 6d., and they then could have a go at everything. We collected fifty shillings.

Charles Whiston (9), Felsted, Essex

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Letters from readers are always very welcome. Send them to: The Editor, Children's Newspaper, Fleetway House, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.4.

Clarinets and Cleaning Eggs

Dear Sir,—We have some friends near Bath who have a large house, a farm, and a wool mill, which they have converted into a theatre.

Every year they invite children of friends and relations to a Music Camp, where we sleep in tents and eat out of doors.

At the camp we play orchestral and chamber music. I myself played clarinet in a work for four clarinets and bassoon.

Most of the time we were rehearsing, but we had some free afternoons for exploring Bath or the countryside.

We also did odd jobs, helping in the kitchen, moving chairs, or cleaning eggs, as there are chickens (and pigs) on the farm.

Tamasin Cole (12), London, W.6

Hard But Enjoyable

Dear Sir,—In reference to an article in CN dated 10th August, entitled Working Holidays, I thought you might be interested in information about working holidays renovating canals.

At Whitsuntide I was in a working party on the South Stratford Section of the canal doing a variety of jobs from painting lock gates to the actual removal of rubble in the locks.

I am going to work there again this summer. I find it hard but enjoyable work.

Richard Henwood, Muswell Hill, N.10

Fishy Tale

Dear Sir,—As a Jerseyman, I must take exception to the statement in CN dated 17th August, that "The Channel Islanders get tasty food for their cats..." etc.

For cats, indeed! The razor fish or manchot (the Jersey term) has been a delicacy for generations, and those people who feed cats with such a "dish" are obviously uninformed, or not of real Channel Island stock.

Cats are, of course, partial to the "razor" just as they are to many other kinds of fish.

F. Le Maistre, L'Etacq, St. Ouën, Jersey

Wildlife Rangers

Dear Sir,—I thought some people might be interested in the Wildlife Rangers, which you mentioned in the CN dated 3rd August.

There are six different sorts of badges, not including those of the Panda Club, which is for young children. The badge (pictured here) shows a Thompson's Gazelle; it was designed and drawn by Peter Scott, who is the Honorary President. The Hon. Vice-Presidents are Armand Denis



and Eamonn Andrews, and Cyril Littlewood is the Director.

The advisory council contains, besides many others, Gerald Durrell, Sir Malcolm Sargent, Harry Secombe, Grahame Dangerfield, and Johnny Morris.

The address for any inquiries (enclose a stamped, addressed envelope) is: Information Bureau, Wildlife Youth Service, 37 Hertford Street, London, W.1.

I will be interested to hear from any Wildlife members, and I hope many people will join this worthwhile cause for saving animals in danger of extinction.

Delia Bradley, 63 Francis Road, Hounslow West, Middlesex.

FUN ON THE BEACH

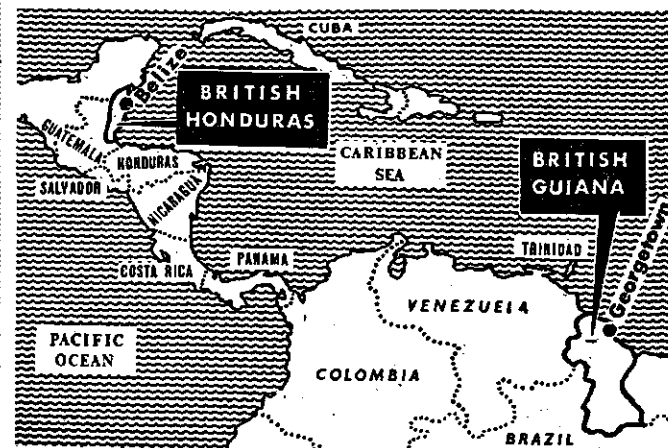
See page 1

Sailing, swimming, slide, gymnastics, swings, table tennis, volley ball, physical training.

KNOW YOUR NEWS

CRISIS IN THE CARIBBEAN

By our Special Correspondent



BRITISH colonial rule across the world is coming to an end, but rather uncertainly in the Americas.

The troubled areas are the South American colony of British Guiana and the Central American colony of British Honduras, both faced with the problems which always come with independence.

A break with Britain is being resisted in both colonies by those who fear that, once British influence is removed, other Powers will step in.

For instance, Cuba, under its Communist leader, Dr. Fidel Castro, is casting covetous eyes on British Guiana. And the Central American republic of Guatemala is so convinced that neighbouring British Honduras belongs to her that she recently broke off diplomatic relations with Britain.

Russia's hopes

Of the great Powers, Russia no doubt hopes that, when the two colonies get independence, they will serve as centres for the spread of Communism in South and Central America, while the United States is sensitive to any move which may challenge her authority, particularly in South America.

British Guiana—or B.G., as West Indians call it—is roughly the size of Great Britain, but with only the population of a city about as big as Bristol.

British Honduras—or Belize, as Guatemalans prefer to call it—is roughly the size of Wales, and has a population of 90,000.

Fresh talks in London Soon

This autumn, fresh talks are to be held in London to discuss British Guiana's independence demands.

The colony, whose inhabitants are descended from East Indian immigrants and freed African slaves, has had internal self-government—home rule—under its Left-wing Indian Prime Minister, Dr. Cheddi Jagan, since August 1961. But

this has not by any means been a happy time.

Less than six months after home rule had been secured, disastrous riots broke out between Indians and Africans. In the process Georgetown, the capital, was almost destroyed.

Disagreement

Despite this, Britain offered the colony independence. But talks in London last October broke down because Dr. Jagan and the opposition parties could not agree on details.

This summer a three-months' general strike paralysed the country and brought Mr. Duncan Sandys, the Colonial Secretary, out to Georgetown.

Now, while reinforced British troops keep the peace, another attempt is being made this autumn to solve the independence riddle.

One Step Nearer to Home Rule

British Honduras is in a happier position—so far. Last month it was brought a step nearer home rule at a London conference, as a result of which, as from 1st January next, the government of Mr. George Price, leader of the People's United Party, will have more say in the running of the country.

But Guatemala failed to settle her dispute with Britain at talks in Puerto Rico last April. And while her threat to take over British Honduras remains, British troops stand guard there, too.

For pictures of British Guiana see pages 6 and 7. Pictures of British Honduras will appear in our double page feature next week.



IT'S A HARD LIFE

BEHIND the apparent ease with which a top-line ballet dancer holds the audience spellbound, is the constant need for long hours of practice.

Here you see Geraldine Chaplin (left) daughter of the famous comedian, Charlie Chaplin, rehearsing for a Royal Ballet School matinee.

With her is Margaret Steiner, like Geraldine, a student from Switzerland.

**Specially
for
Girls...**

NEWS ABOUT TREWS

THE girl below looks ready to tackle any kind of job in these bib-and-brace slim-fitting stretch dungarees, tailored by Pantelles.

If Mum is not prepared to pay 74s., then there are other makes from which to choose, starting around 45s. The main thing about wearing trews is to still look feminine even if you are just grubbing around.



GETTING INTO THE ACT

WHICH would you rather do in your spare time—swim, cycle, twist—or take elocution lessons?

Two Doncaster teenage girls, Lynne Holt and Lynne Haynes, chose the latter, and between them have had more than 1,000 lessons on how to speak properly. Both felt it had been worth while, after being given small parts in the BBC's Manchester radio programme, *Take Your Cue*.

This programme is designed to discover the possible acting ability of boys and girls between 12 and 17 years of age. Would-be actors write to the studio asking for an audition, at which their ability is tested. If they show promise, they are given a small part in a specially prepared playlet in *Take Your Cue*. Those chosen are often cast later in serial plays.

MY PET HATE . . .

. . . is the girl who stands in front of a mirror aimlessly spraying hair-set over everything—except her hair!

SISTERS



"I'm emigrating!"

PLEASE . . .

IF you have any hints, hobbies, pet hates, or problems, do write to me. I'd be glad, too, if you'd tell me how you like your *Specially for Girls* page.

HILLTOP REHEARSAL



YOUNG pupils (8 to 10-year-olds) of the Greenford School of Dancing in Middlesex are shown here at a rehearsal on top of Horsenden Hill, Buckinghamshire. Who knows, perhaps some of them will join the Royal Ballet School, like Geraldine Chaplin and Margaret Steiner.

Annette Holland, the teacher who runs the school, is herself only 15!

Vicky

PETER, MY PONY



Here is another in our series of articles by an expert—Pamela Clark—about Peter, a New Forest pony, and his Mistress.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

I'VE got a bruise the size of an egg—you should see it! When Peter and I were out this morning, I took quite a tumble! I had foolishly let my attention wander and Peter had shied violently. He had been frightened by a big piece of white paper which rustled in the wind.

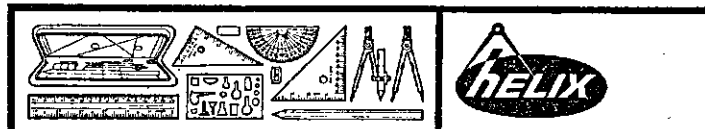
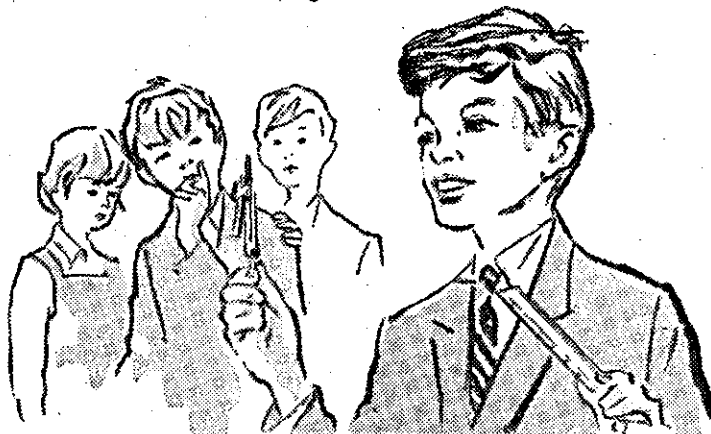
Now I've got to be very patient and teach Peter not to be afraid of paper. If he is not broken of this he will spend the rest of his life being scared.

I shall gradually accustom him to the sight of rustling paper in the safety of his own stable, and then I shall hang the paper on the stable gate. It may take quite a while, but I am sure that eventually he will understand that he needn't be afraid. I can understand just how he feels, because when I was little I used to be frightened of all sorts of silly things and it was only when I got used to them that I wasn't frightened any more. It's just like that with Peter. He'll learn, like I did.

I know one thing. I won't let my attention wander again, in case I get any more bumps!

ARE YOU THE ENVY OF YOUR FRIENDS?

Next term perhaps Smith, Brown and Jones may move up a class and then they too can use Helix drawing instruments for geometry. But for the moment you are one up on your friends. Be sure you make the most of this and use your new drawing instruments with pride. They are the very best obtainable—precision made in England of fine materials, they show that you are growing up and that from now on only the best is good enough for you. You can get Helix instruments at all good stationers.



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This



Wide



World



Briefly . . .



King's School, Grantham, has been doing a swap with the Ludwigshafen Science Gymnasium, Germany, where 800 boys are learning English. Some of the Germans have stayed at Grantham, while Grantham boys have been entertained at Ludwigshafen.

Using a trained golden eagle, a 72-year-old hunter of Kirghizia, in the USSR, has caught 47 foxes this year. Renowned as a trainer of eagles, he catches them young in the mountain crags.

Understanding politics

A new sixpenny pamphlet called *British Politics* explains briefly how Britain is governed, and the history and aims of the political parties. It is obtainable from the National Association of Youth Clubs, 30 Devonshire Street, London, W.1.

Over a million Moslem pilgrims have visited Mecca this year. Heat casualties among them have dropped sharply as a result of improved health facilities, which include hospitals, a modern ice factory, emergency drug stores, and mobile health units.

Earthquakes to order

Big explosions have been set off near Tashkent, capital of the Russian Republic of Uzbekistan, to test the resistance of new buildings to earthquake shocks.

The Government of Victoria is restocking the State with koalas, the "woolly bears" of Australia. Some 7,000 have been released in over 50 areas.

The Sunday Mirror

NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF CHILDREN'S ART

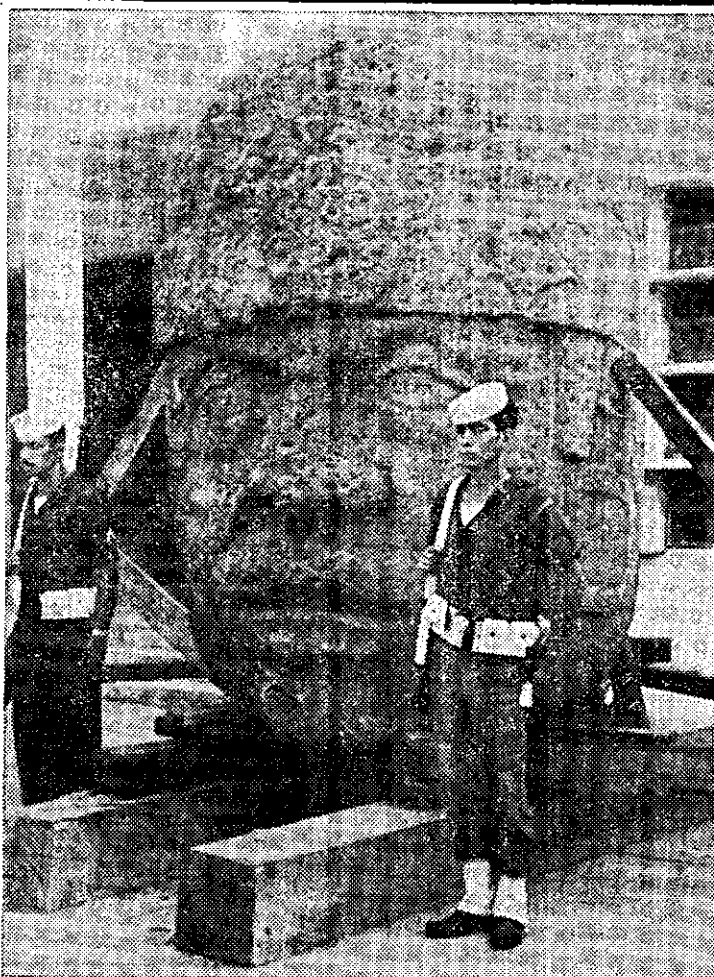
Royal Institute Galleries, 195, Piccadilly, London, W.1. Admission 1/-.

Children (under 16) 6d.

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Over 500 exhibits by boys and girls aged 5 to 16 selected from an original entry of over 40,000

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Mr. R. R. Tomlinson,
Mr. Andrew Nairn,
Mr. Hubert Dalwood,
Mr. Victor Pasmore, Mr. Eric Austen, Mr. Frank Tuckett.



Arrow That Stuns Quietly

A weapon which shoots an arrow to stun wild animals, from deer to elephants, for capturing them unhurt, has been developed by a veterinary expert of Cambridge University. Its advantages over guns used for the same purpose are that it is much cheaper and quieter. The bang of a gun frightens away all the other animals within range.

The arrow, shot from either a longbow or a crossbow, carries in its head a syringe with its needle blocked by a plastic tip. When the arrow strikes its mark, the tip is broken, and elastic bands round the syringe inject a drug into the animal.

ONE ANCIENT HEAD

Men of the Mexican Navy guard a big stone head, a survival of the ancient peoples who lived in Central America before the Spaniards conquered it. The head has been on view at Coatzacoalcos, on the Gulf of Campeche.

Parrot-Owl That Can Only Glide

New Zealand naturalists are anxious to save the Kakapo, a nearly flightless bird thought to be extinct until rediscovered some years ago. Now four or five that were captured in 1961 have died, and no attempts will be made to capture others until more is known of their habits. Bird-watchers have gone to the remote and wild Fiordland district of the South Island to find Kakapos—no easy job—and to make a study of them.

About two feet long, the Kakapo has the body of a parrot and the face of an owl. It is airborne only when it glides down from trees which it has climbed in search of food.

QUEER LIZARD

NATURALISTS now have a better chance to study the tuatara, a big crested lizard found only on about 20 islets off the New Zealand coast. For the Dominion's Government has given specimens to zoos at Chester, Jersey, Dublin, and Krakow, Poland.

A strange creature is the tuatara. Nearly a foot-and-a-half long, it is generally earthy brown in colour, but some specimens are dull green or even pink. Tuataras continue growing for 50 years and can live to be well over 100. And their eggs take 15 months to hatch!

For some unknown reason the reptiles are very friendly with the sea-birds, petrels and shearwaters, and often live in the same burrow with them.

Handled with care, tuataras are fairly good tempered. But when angry they have a harsh croak and can bite severely. They are rare survivors of a kind of reptile common in prehistoric times.

Penguin Weather

Bird-watching in the Antarctic can be tough and dangerous, as three naturalists discovered when they set out to sledge from Mawson base to visit a colony of Emperor penguins 30 miles away across the sea ice.

A blizzard held them up on the journey, their radio transmitter broke down, and it took them eleven days to get there.

On the return journey they met another blizzard, their tent and sledge were buried under ten feet of snow, and they had to cut their way out. Then one of their sleeping bags was blown away and lost, and they got back to Mawson with frostbitten hands and feet. But they'd seen the penguins!

NOUVELLES DE FRANCE

La Locomotive de Napoléon III

Biarritz. Au cours des "Fêtes impériales," fut reconstituée l'arrivée de Leurs Majestés par le train impérial authentique.

L'héroïne de cette cérémonie fut incontestablement la robuste locomotive Crampton, fumante et sifflante, qui entra en gare pavée comme un navire, entre ses deux roues arrière géantes. Les Crampton sont une excellente série de locomotives ultra-rapides, construites en 1848-49. Une de ces machines atteignit en 1889, au cours d'essais techniques, la vitesse de 144 kilomètres à l'heure!

Pierre Devaux dans *Le Figaro*

A 10s. 6d. book taken will be awarded for what the Editor considers to be the best translation received by Wednesday, 11th September. Send to: *Nouvelles de France, Children's Newspaper, Fleetway House, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.4.* 17th August winner: Janet Bolton, 3 Hurlingham Road, Meopham, Gravesend, Kent.

STOP SHOOTING LEOPARDS

Leopard-skin coats are so fashionable in Europe and North America that African leopards are being killed faster than they can breed. The leopard seems doomed to extinction if this slaughter cannot be checked.

An American naturalists' society has asked women's organisations in U.S.A. to appeal to their members not to buy leopard-skin coats.

The society points out that beautiful imitation leopard-skin coats are obtainable—and that it takes six dead leopards to make one real leopard-skin coat!



JUST A HAT TRICK!

Russia's top snake-hunter, Yuri Orlov, has his own method of catching deadly cobras in the Kara Kum desert. He simply squats in front of the hissing reptile and waves his hat to and fro. The snake's attention is soon absorbed by the rhythmic

movement, and then, at the right moment, Yuri's hand shoots out, grips it behind its head, and pops it into his sack.

He catches alive as many as 70 snakes in a season. Their venom is used for making useful drugs.

BAIRD—PIONEER OF TELEVISION

LAST Friday was the 75th anniversary of the birth of the man who pioneered TV—John Logie Baird.

It was in the gloom of a darkened room in London, before a small group of scientists, that TV was born on 27th January, 1926, as blurred, reddish-brown shapes flickered on a tiny screen.

Baird's images, filtering through a cardboard scanning disc, were far removed from today's steady, brilliant pictures. The receiving set he used was completely unlike that in the corner of your living-room. It was made from an old tea chest; a biscuit-box housing a projection lamp; electric motors salvaged from a scrap heap; and fourpenny optical lenses bought from a bicycle shop.

Pictures to America

The following year, 1927, Baird was able to send pictures direct from London to Glasgow, and from Surrey to America, a feat which cannot be repeated on today's high frequency transmissions without the use of cables or relay stations. It was possible for Baird because his pictures were transmitted on a wavelength similar to that used for sound broadcasts. (These are reflected back to Earth by the ionosphere—an electrical "mirror" in the upper atmosphere—whereas high

frequencies pass through the ionosphere and are lost.)

Television pictures are transmitted as electrical impulses, each of which represents a microscopic part of the whole picture. In modern television cameras, an electronic scanner breaks down the picture into these minute parts. Baird, however, used a mechanical scanning disc, which could only divide the picture into larger parts and therefore gave a picture that lacked detail.

While Baird was improving his system of mechanical scanning, a large company, Marconi-E.M.I. Ltd. (Electric and Musical Industries Ltd.), perfected electrical scanning. Before the last war, the BBC began broadcasting experimental television programmes, using the Baird and Marconi-E.M.I. systems alternately. During these tests, Baird must have been on tenterhooks, wondering

A dummy subject used by John Logie Baird for his experiments: and (right) the inventor with his original receiver



SCIENCE SURVEY



whether the BBC would finally choose his system or that of his rivals.

Perhaps Baird felt that Marconi-E.M.I., with their up-to-date laboratories, had produced a better system, but it was still a great

shock to him when the BBC chose it in preference to his own.

Baird's system was recognised as a milestone in television progress, but Marconi-E.M.I.'s electronic scanning was the system on which TV in Britain was based.

NATIONAL YOUTH ORCHESTRA'S 100TH CONCERT

On Sunday 8th September, the National Youth Orchestra of Great Britain gives its 100th concert. This takes place in the cotton city of Lodz, Poland, under the baton of Rudolph Schwarz, chief conductor of the BBC Symphony Orchestra.

When the happy company of over 100 of Britain's best young instrumentalists, aged 13-18, arrives in Poland, it will be adding one more European country to the list of foreign lands in which it has played the part of good ambassador. After three performances in Warsaw, the orchestra goes on for the great occasion at Lodz and then flies to Zurich to add Switzerland to the list.

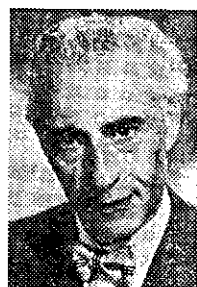
Their programme for the tour includes works by Elgar, Rimsky-Korsakov and Dvorak.

Paris, Brussels, Amsterdam, Berlin and Hamburg; Moscow,

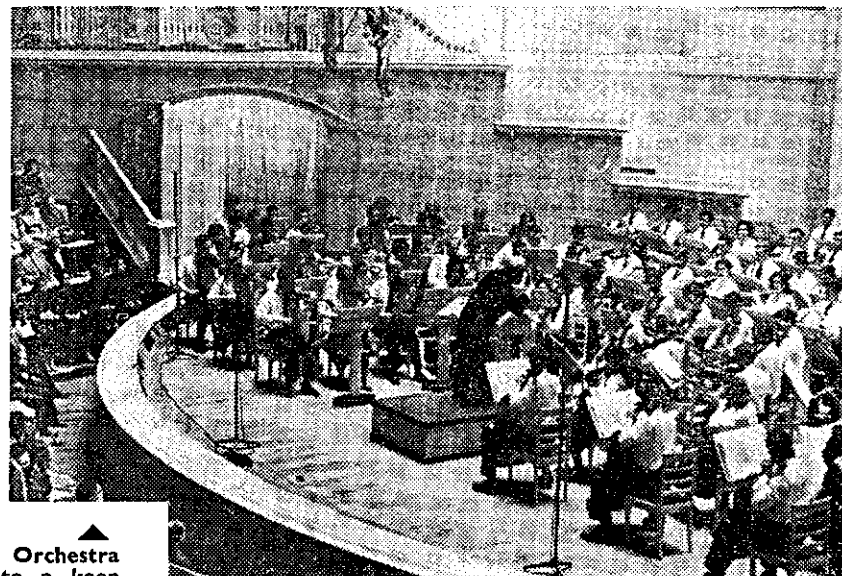
Kiev, Leningrad, Helsinki and Stockholm have already heard these highly trained and beautifully rehearsed performers.

Before going abroad this year they gave the opening concert of the Three Choirs Festival at Worcester.

The orchestra was founded in 1947 by Dr. Ruth Railton, OBE, and is financed by *The Daily Mirror*. Every year Dr. Railton gives auditions to about 2,000 applicants and those chosen work together for three short sessions—Easter, Summer and Christmas—followed each time by a public concert.



Rudolph Schwarz, conductor of the BBC Symphony Orchestra



The Orchestra plays to a keen audience in Moscow

Arrival by air in Russia

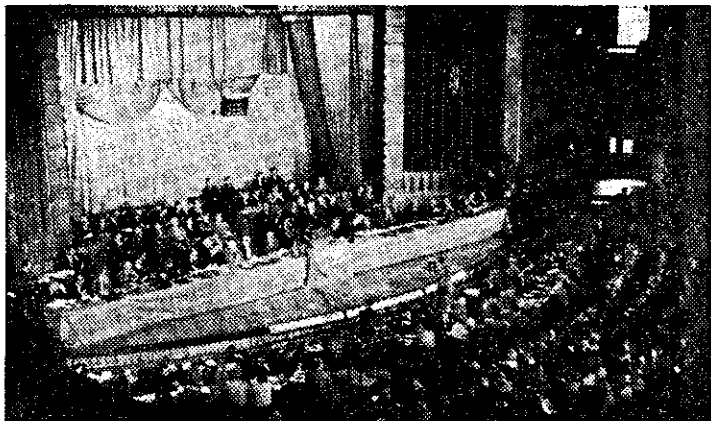
Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother, with Dr. Ruth Railton and Sir Malcolm Sargent, meets orchestra members at the Royal Festival Hall, London



How We Run Our Country

THE TRADES UNION CONGRESS

THIS week (from the 2nd-6th September) the Trades Union Congress is meeting at Brighton. With two exceptions it has met each year since 1868.



Meeting of the Trades Union Congress

The TUC is the national centre of the British trade union movement and is sometimes called the "workers' parliament." Its membership comprises 182 organisations, of sizes which range from less than a hundred members to more than a million. They pay the TUC a fee of 1s. 3d. a head a year. These organisations represent, altogether, 8,300,000 out of the 9,800,000 trade unionists in Britain, and they include unions of manual workers, technicians, civil servants, professional people and supervisors.

Most of the big unions are affiliated to the TUC. The main exceptions are the National and Local Government Officers Association (NALGO) and the National Union of Teachers (NUT).



Mr. George Woodcock

The TUC deals with all the general questions which concern trade unionists both nationally and internationally, and also helps with the problems of particular trades or industries when asked to do so.

The Congress consists of delegates (representatives) from the various unions, and their job is to discuss matters of general interest to trade unionists and to employees generally.

It can make recommendations and suggestions to the individual unions, but it cannot compel them to do as it wants.

Each individual union controls its own affairs, and the TUC

cannot tell it what to do. It can only advise.

Nevertheless, the TUC's views carry very much weight with its unions and the Congress has power to expel a union which has acted in a way that is harmful to trade unionism. Moreover, the TUC has the power to act as an "umpire" when two unions are in disagreement.

The TUC elects, annually, a General Council, which represents it during the remaining 51 weeks of the year. This council consists of 34 members elected from 18 trade groups, with two seats reserved for women. Its headquarters are in London, and it has a full-time paid staff of experts in research, organisation, production, international affairs, education, health, social insurance, publicity and finance.

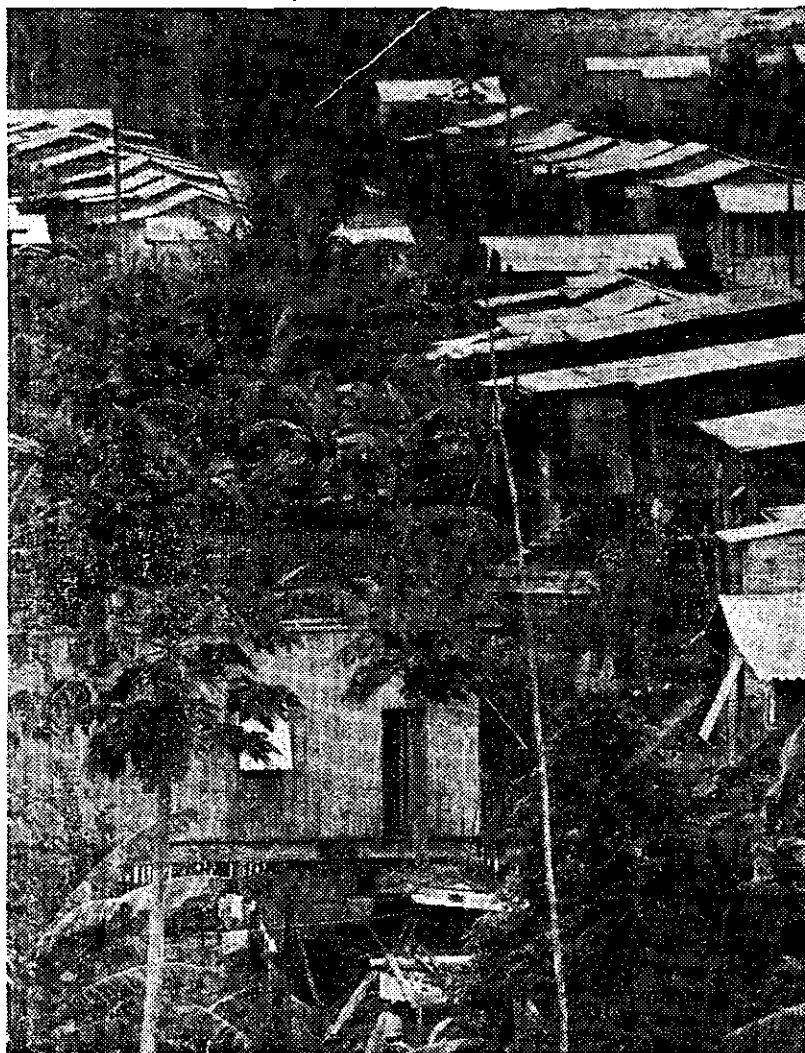
Responsibilities

The General Council meets on the fourth Wednesday of each month and more often if necessary. It is responsible for carrying out TUC decisions, for watching economic and social developments, and for providing educational courses, advisory services and information to its unions. It consults with the Government and with employers on every issue that affects workers.

The 1962 Trades Union Congress began to take a critical look at the trade union movement and instructed the General Council to examine the movement's structure and functions in the light of present-day circumstances. It is thought that this investigation will take two years.

The General Secretary of the TUC is a permanent official elected by Congress and is one of the most important and influential people in Britain. The present one is Mr. George Woodcock and he will be very much in the news this week.

**Next week : HOW A
TRADE UNION WORKS**



This type of rough shack for workers is being replaced by better housing



Georgetown street scene : African and East Indian in a typical quarrel



Cut sugar cane being loaded on to a barge

COUNTRY IN THE



BRIT

Hot 1

THIS tropical land possession in the (until 1814) many of Dutch East Indies. Since 1961 the products are sugar with Britain is via



Dockers clamouring

Building a giant ex bauxite

7th September, 1963

7

CN PANORAMA

NEWS... COUNTRY IN THE NEWS... COUNTRY IN THE NEWS...



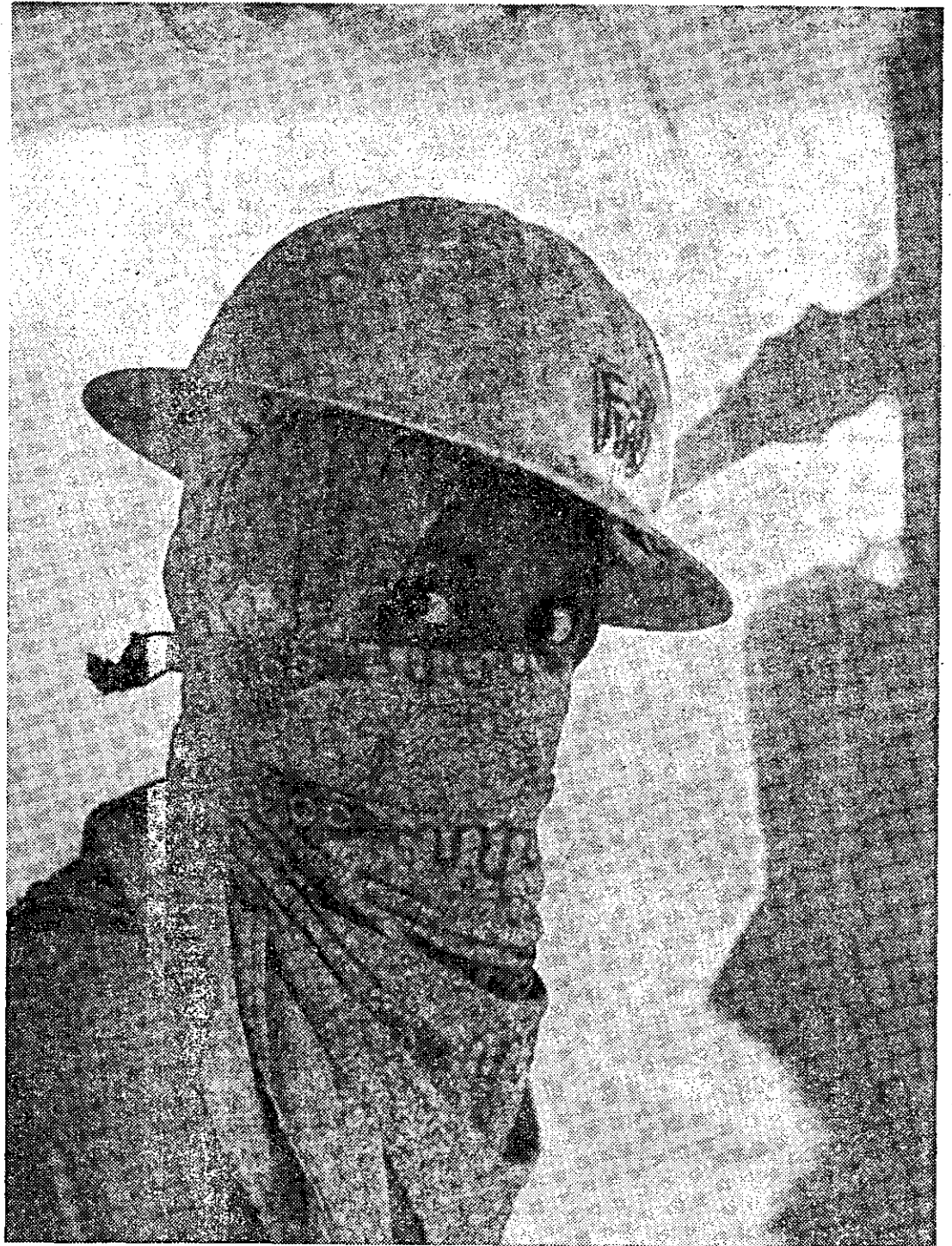
Shopping centre of Georgetown, the capital

GUYANA

Temperatures In A Hot Climate

Located on the north-east coast of South America is the only British colony on that continent. Having been originally part of the Dutch empire, the inhabitants are descended from workers brought from the West Indies. Most of the rest are descended from African slaves. The colony has managed its own home affairs. Its most valuable resource is bauxite, raw material for aluminium. Air communication is provided by the Georgetown-Port of Spain-Trinidad.

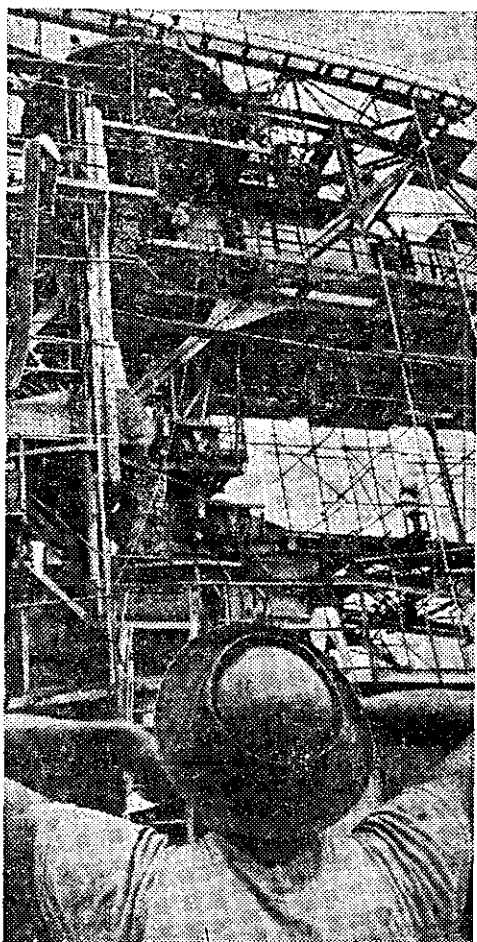
See article by our Special Correspondent on page 2.



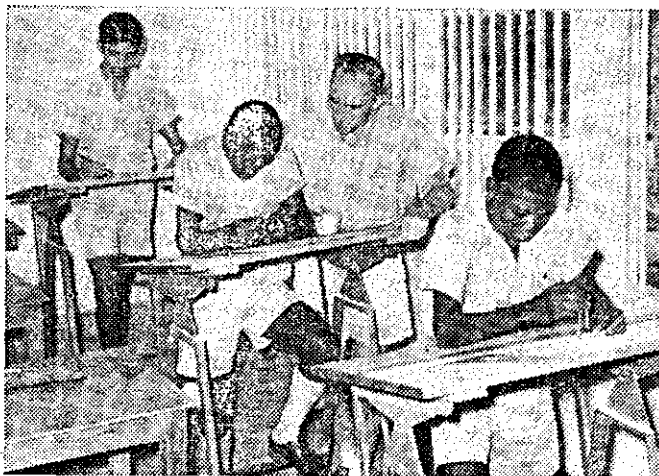
Bauxite worker in helmet and scarf-mask to keep the dust out



Worker at a shipping office



Excavator for uncovering bauxite deposits



At Mackenzie, the bauxite centre, there is a school for teaching scale drawing of engineering plans



Guiana girl

THE FEATHERED FISHERMAN

THERE is one bird, the Heron, which seems to be overlooked by many young ornithologists. This is a pity, for its habits are fascinating indeed.

It is a bird wonderfully adapted for the life it leads. Its long legs enable it to stand still and upright in water when on the look-out for prey; and its longish neck and powerful bill are well fitted for the work they do. The heron must also have acute seeing powers, because it has to be able to detect the smallest movement in the water where it stands in the shallows, motionless.

Lightning blow

This bird does not, however, only feed in the water. Though fish are its main food, it also likes water-voles, mice, young birds, lizards, and insects galore. Any it may find will be transfixed with a lightning blow from that sharp bill. Then, crayfish are also eaten and, where the heron haunts the mouths of rivers and the seashore, many prawns and shrimps are included.

Anglers are inclined to view this bird with suspicion, but even though it takes its toll of trout, roach, and even the spiny perch,



TAKE A LOOK
AT NATURE

with
MAXWELL KNIGHT



A nest of twigs and grass makes a fine home for a heron family



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it must not be forgotten that a favourite item is eels. And eels are enemies of all fish in our ponds, lakes and rivers, for they not only devour small fish, but are great eaters of spawn.

Heron nests in colonies known as heronries. Some of these may contain dozens of nests built high up in trees and occasionally on rocks and cliffs. The nests are large untidy structures of twigs lined with grasses and other dead vegetation. Some of these heronries are very ancient, as the birds use the same nest year after year, though, of course, a colony may spread and then new nests are built.

Interesting pellets

These heronries are fine places from which to learn more about the species and their food, because herons, like many other birds, regularly bring up pellets or castings. These contain those parts of the food eaten which cannot be digested.

I have dissected hundreds of these and most have been composed of water-vole fur, though I have found some with mole fur in them. Within the pellets I have discovered crayfish shells, mouse bones, frog bones, and the bones of small birds.

Heron sometimes visit garden ponds and plunder them. One way of protecting these is to place some wire round the pond to a height of about 8-12 inches. Herons seldom, if ever, land straight into water; they like to step in from the shore. The wire will often put them off and they will leave the garden pond alone.



YOU AND YOUR CAMERA

Specially written for CN by
an expert on photography

14. EQUIPPING A DARKROOM

IS it cheaper to send your exposed films to a photographic dealer for processing, or to carry out your developing, printing and enlarging yourself?

This is a question that is often asked by young amateur photographers—and it is not an easy one to answer. It really depends upon the number of pictures you take, and how much personal control you want to have over the finished result.

For example, you may prefer a darker print than you get from the dealer. Or you may want to have only a part of a negative enlarged. In either case, in order to get exactly what you want, it may be better to do the job yourself.

But to come back to the question of cost: if you treat photography as a hobby, and not merely as a means of producing holiday snaps once a year, you will certainly find it pays you to equip a small room—or a largish cupboard—with the necessary darkroom accessories.

Let's see just what will be required.

First of all, you must have a means of blacking out your darkroom completely.

Heavy black curtaining will take care of any windows. Cracks under doors can be masked with

Of course you will not have to do all your work in the dark. For printing, you will use a yellow, orange or red light known as a "safelight," because it will have no effect on your sensitive printing paper. Fifteen-watt lamps are usually used.

For developing your films, you will need a developing tank; a measuring beaker; a thermometer; developing and fixing solutions; and, of course, a watch.

Contact prints

For producing contact prints—that is, prints which are the same size as the negative—you will require small developing dishes.

Contact prints are made by placing a negative in contact with the sensitive surface of the printing paper and then exposing to white light. This can either be done with a table lamp held at a distance from the negative-paper "sandwich," or by using a contact printer—a plastic or wooden box with a diffusing screen on the top and containing a small lamp which emits enough light to expose the print. A contact printer costs in the region of 30s.

We hope to publish one reader's picture each month—and we'll pay a guinea for the privilege.

We cannot accept responsibility for loss or damage to prints, though we will make every effort to take care of them—and will return them, if you'll enclose a stamped and addressed envelope. Send your prints to: YOU AND YOUR CAMERA, Children's Newspaper, Fleetway House, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.4.



This month's winning picture comes from Keith Seville, of Oldham, Lancashire. Comment: A good example of a popular indoor subject, made more interesting by the full use of existing natural back-lighting.

strips of material or newspaper. To check that your darkroom really is dark, go inside and let your eyes become accustomed to the conditions; you will probably be surprised to find that after a while small chinks of light will appear.

You must cover all these light leaks, too.

If you wish to do your own enlarging, you will, of course, need an enlarger—but there is no need to buy a new one. Second-hand models are usually available at all the larger photo dealers. A reliable second-hand enlarger can be purchased for £10, whereas a new one will cost maybe double this amount.

Beginning an exciting new serial
about a refugee family who flee from
Europe and start a new life in England

A CASTLE FOR THE KOPCHEKS

HOW we got to England is a story in itself and one day I may tell it. But just now that isn't the story I want to tell—maybe I want to forget about that part of our life anyway. No—I want to tell about what happened *when* we got to England. It's a story that nearly ended in tragedy for us, though, I see now, we were in part to blame as well as the others.

1. Arrival at Chadhaven

Our name is Kopchek, and we consist of Mama, Bradislay, Sandor, and me—Sondra. We came from an East European country, which I won't name, because I want to forget that, too. Our father is dead, and because of what he was and what he did, we love his memory dearly.

Bradislay is 13, two years younger than I. Quick to rouse and intensely loyal, he has a taste for happiness, though, to tell the truth, in the past there has not been much opportunity for that.

Sandor is nine. He smiles rarely, but when he does it's as if someone pulled the curtains in a dark room. Sandor, too, has one leg longer than the other and walks with a limp. We try to ignore it as much as Sandor so fiercely ignores that handicap. But there are times when his leg so completely defeats him that we cannot fail to notice it, and then there is a quiet sadness in all of us for a while.

And Mama—what can I say about her that will paint for you the wonderful picture of what she is? Well, she is many things, but above all she is gentle and kind, but she also has a deep-rooted drive and quiet determination. If she hadn't, we should never have arrived in England.

Mama, at the time we came to England, was 35 and lovely.

WE got to England after what seemed like nightmarish adventures, and finally we arrived at Chadhaven. Mama took us there because father, who had once been a writer, had visited England many years before and had stayed for a few days at Chadhaven, which he loved, and often spoke about in later years.

Father had taught us all English—a language which was forbidden at our schools—and we used to have one English-speaking day each week when at home, with small penalties for lapsing into our native tongue.

Imperfect and quaint though it was at the time of our arrival in the new country, our English stood us in good stead, and in the beginning made things easier for us. We had a feeling of relief and happiness at being in England, which Mama had decided should be our new home and in time our country.

But that was before we went to Chadhaven. And before we met the Cranstones, who were to have such an influence on our lives. I

often think: "What would have been our story if the Cranstones hadn't come into our lives?"

AS soon as I saw Chadhaven, I understood why father had loved it so, even after only a few days there.

There was an air of quietness, and peace, and of ease about the small town, so different from the tensions we had always known.

With father's money—an accumulation of royalties on his books published in England—Mama had bought, actually *bought*, a house in Chadhaven and that was the thing that set in train all the difficulties that dogged us.

Earlier, in London, when she first told us her plans, I had asked: "But how will we live, Mama?"

Mama gave a wide smile of happiness and faith in the future. "I shall work, my sweetheart,"

—by—
James Stagg

she said, "Work at anything for any length of time and when you first and then Brad and then Sandor have become good scholars in the English way, with good jobs, then maybe I will retire, and you can work for me, eh?"

Mama, bless her, had faith in us, too. When we—who had lived in nothing but a small flat in our old country because father was not in favour with the government there—had asked Mama what the house was like, she just smiled again and said: "Wait and see. It's a palace."

We knew Mama. She was given to exaggerating a little so when she said the house was a palace—well, we smiled with her. For truly, any house where Mama was would have been a palace to us.

But in regard to the house, she gave us the surprise of our lives. She did indeed.

We were bundles of eagerness, and old suitcases and boxes and parcels as we burst out of the small station at Chadhaven. After London, there was a clean, fresh smell about the place, and more brightness and colour, too.

Mama said: "And so! Now we walk."

BRAD picked up the two battered suitcases—the handles of which had been reinforced with string—and Mama distributed the rest of the boxes and parcels between Sandor, me

and herself. I felt a tinge of shame at our downright shabby travelling containers, when I should have been proud of them. Proud of them as being the badges of Mama's courage in refusing to accept a way of life she believed with all her heart to be wrong, and from which, at great danger to herself, she had uprooted us, so that we could grow up in a true freedom of spirit and thought. So we set off.

People we passed looked at us. They didn't actually stop and stare in our faces but, when we had gone by, I could feel them turn and watch us. And I got angry with myself because it was then I became most ashamed of our shabby clothes and shabbier suitcases and parcels.

I felt my face burning and Mama, bless her, saw it. She smiled at me.

"We should have a goat with us," she said, "to make it really worth their while looking at us."

Brad grinned and Sandor giggled, but I couldn't even smile.

We walked right through the old town to where the road ended and the firm land met the marsh. Near this point were two large houses standing separately in their own big gardens.

Brad said: "Either we are going to live in a boat, or in some secret building among all those reeds in the marsh, or—we're going to live in one of those two houses."

We were level with the first of the two houses, bordered by a low, mellow wall with a higher hedge growing behind it, when the string on one of my parcels slipped. I stopped and placed the other on the ground to re-tie the one that threatened to spill its contents. Mama and the boys walked on. They were some 20 yards ahead by the time I had re-tied the parcel and was about to get up from my stooping position.

SUDDENLY from quite close I heard a voice say: "Great Scott . . . There go our crummy refugee neighbours. Just look at them. What a shower!"

For a brief second I wanted the ground to open up and swallow me because of the shame I felt. And then I saw the dear, thread-worn backs of Mama and Brad and little Sandor, with their parcels and old suitcases full of hope, walking towards the future. I remembered all they had gone through. I remembered the struggle and the danger, and father

"I hate you!
I hate all the
English!" I
shouted.



And suddenly I was blazingly angry. I sprang up and took two or three ragged steps forward.

A boy a little older than myself stood just inside the gate of the house. With him was a girl about my age.

It was the boy who had spoken. I went to him, one parcel under my left arm, the other held in my left hand by the string. My right hand was free. I swung it hard, palm open, my hand flat, and hit the boy on the side of his face so that the slap of it echoed across the river.

Into his startled face I shouted: "I hate you! I hate all the English!"

Then, with hot scalding tears streaming from my eyes, I ran after Mama and my brothers who had already turned into the gateway of the second house and were standing there, waiting for me.

"Mama," I said, my heart breaking, "I'm not going to like it here in this place. I . . ."

"Hush, sweetheart," said Mama softly and soothingly. "We heard what that boy said—his voice is loud. And we heard what you did and said. Your slap was even louder. I had to stop Brad from running back and hitting him again. This is not right. We shall ignore the boy and what he said. Remember—the hound that bays loudest is often furthest from the quarry."

MAMA had an unending store of sayings and axioms, many of which, I now suspect, she made up on the spur of the moment. Generally, however, they helped her to make her point with us.

"We are going to like it here," Mama went on. "This is going to be our home. People will like us, because we shall show them that we want to like them. Don't forget we are strangers—and we may seem strange to the people who live here, just as they seem strange to us. But gradually we shall know each other, and maybe like each other. And one day, if it is so willed, we shall become British."

She raised her hand and smiled at me as I drew breath to say that I never would do that. "No—don't say it, Sondra. Look—let us look at ourselves. We maybe do look funny—odd-like this, eh? Soon it will be different. Come—if we look funny, let us laugh at ourselves and enjoy the joke, too. Now—into our home with us. There is much to do."

Mama's gaiety was infectious. Brad's scowl disappeared and Sandor's puzzled, worried expression was chased away by one of his day-brightening smiles as we followed Mama to the front entrance to the house. Only I, it seemed, still felt an angry bitterness at having heard the remark made by the English boy. At that time we were very poorly off for English idioms, and I had not understood what the word "shower" meant, but it had been the contempt and derision in the boy's voice which had cut so deeply.

MAMA flourished the key. "We maybe ought to have a bottle of champagne to break like they do when they name ships and launch them," she said, as she put the key in the lock.

"But the house has got a name already," said Sandor, pointing to a wooden nameplate fixed to the wall of the porch.

The words could just be made out. "Look—'Light View'."

"Ah, so!" said Mama leaning to look at it as if she was seeing it for the first time. "Light View"—it's a nice name, a happy name. First thing, we shall paint it again. Now—here it is!"

She flung open one of the double doors and the boys, smiling and bowing with exaggerated flourishes, motioned me in first. They followed and Mama, her dear, pretty face beaming, came in last.

I stood there, in the hall, wanting to cry again. It was so bare and dingy and forlorn.

Mama said: "This is the hall. One day we shall have nice furniture. Now, in here is where we shall live and eat for the time being."

The floorboards had no covering and were dirty. In the room stood a bare deal table, and four cheap secondhand wooden chairs. That was all the furniture there. Old and ugly wallpaper peeled from the walls, and some of the winter's cold still clung to the room.

Mama took us over the house, talking happily all the time. The kitchen had an old gas stove, an old cupboard, and a small table. There was a sink and a draining-board. There were eight bedrooms and a bathroom. We each had a bedroom, the boys' rooms having a single bed, and a box by

Continued on page 11

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WORLD OF STAMPS

TWELVE YEARS OF UNITED NATIONS STAMPS

by
G. W. HILL

IT will be twelve years next month since the first United Nations stamps were issued.

United Nations stamps are issued for use on mail posted at headquarters, in New York. There is a post office in the headquarters building and, after being collected there, the mail is handed over to the United States Post Office for despatch.

This explains why United Nations stamps are priced in American currency of cents and dollars, and why the postage rates on United Nations mail are the same as those on American mail.

Ranging in value from 1-cent to 1-dollar, UN stamps were a truly international production. They were designed by British, Danish, Dutch, and Mexican artists, and printed in Britain and the Netherlands.

Pictured here is the 1½-cents value of the 1951 series. It shows the tall headquarters building on the bank of New York's East River. The UN

badge forms the background to the design.

Although this 1951 definitive series is still in use, many short commemorative series have been issued. Above (right) is one of three stamps issued in 1961 to honour the United Nations Children's Fund. It was designed by a



Japanese artist and printed in four bright colours by a Swiss firm.

Special stamps are also issued for use on airmail correspondence. The 7-cents airmail stamp seen here was designed by a Danish artist and printed in England.

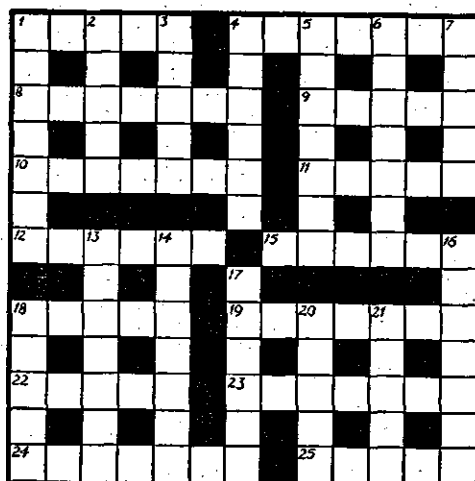
First day covers

The growing popularity of these stamps is shown by the numbers of first day covers which are serviced when new stamps are issued. When the first commemorative, a 5-cents value honouring United Nations Day, was issued in October, 1952, just over 160,000 first day covers were serviced at the headquarters Post Office. When the Children's Fund stamps were issued in December, 1961, more than 750,000 first day covers were serviced.

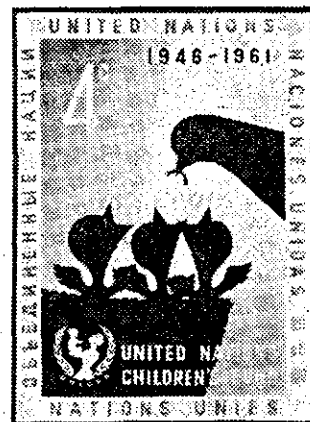


Crossword puzzle

ACROSS: 1 Planet for the Goddess of Love? 4 Agreement. 8 Wreath of flowers. 9 Europe's longest river. 10 Attain. 11 It follows day. 12 Economy. 15 Sex. 18 Evil spirit. 19 Type of barometer. 22 Bearlike animal. 23 Stupid. 24 Landscape. 25 Fatigued. DOWN: 1 Tramp. 2 Cardinal point. 3 Sense of guilt. 4 Concealed. 5 Income. 6 Forced. 7 Used in bread-making. 13 Historical fiction. 14 Flourish of trumpets. 16 Made smaller. 17 Conceit. 18 Deceives. 20 Expel from property. 21 Aquatic animal.



Answer on page 11



The United Nations Postal Administration has published two booklets telling the history of these attractive stamps. *United Nations Postage Stamps* (6s.) deals with issues from 1951 to 1957, and a supplementary booklet, *United Nations Postage Stamps 1958-1961* (3s. 6d.) deals with the issues of that period.

Both booklets are fully illustrated and give much more information than the ordinary stamp catalogues. They are obtainable through any British bookseller.

The latest United Nations issue is a series of three airmail stamps made necessary by rises in American postage rates. The stamps have been designed by



Australian, French and American artists, and printed in Switzerland.

Here is the 6-cents value, representing a rocket-ship speeding through space.

BRAINY FRIEND

A CN reader of New Southgate, London, witnessed a sparrow drama the other day.

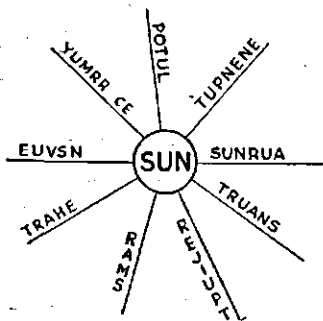
Two sparrows were perched on his bedroom window-sill. The window was slightly open, and one of the birds hopped through the gap. But he wasn't brainy enough to hop the few paces back to freedom. So he tried to fly through the glass and battered his wings in a panic.

His companion, still perched on the narrow sill, twittered in agitation, then cautiously edged to the gap and looked in. He stayed in that position for a second and then very slowly hopped just inside the window. A second later he hopped out again.

He kept on and on with the operation, trying to show the way to escape, until his friend dropped to the bedroom sill and flew off.

PICK A PUZZLE

All Round The Sun



The names of nine planets are given round the Sun, but the letters in each have been jumbled. Can you sort them out?

NAME ME!

MY first is in brig, never in sail,
My second's in hill but never
in dale;
My third is in orange and also in
red,
My fourth's in alive and also in
dead;
My fifth is in food but never in
drink,
My sixth is in fur but never in mink,
My last is in seven but never in two;
My whole is an animal seen at
the zoo.

WHICH WORD?

There are several words similar in sound although differently spelled. Can you choose the correct word in each sentence?

The new serial/cereal begins this week.

There was a stationery/stationary car at the corner.

The strong current/currant carried the boat downstream.

He was to take a refresher coarse/course.

The solicitor prepared a draft/draught contract for his client.

He usually played the symbols/cymbals.

Out of Place

The names of five creatures are given here; four of them have something in common, but the fifth is very much out of place. Which—and why?

Ibis, panda, ibex, gnu, yak.

WORD SQUARE

The answer to the four clues will, if written below each other, read the same down as across.

Assistance
Live, backwards
Italian currency
Scheme

Temple in Ruins

Can you rearrange the letters in the words below to form the name of a very famous ruined temple in Greece?

NOR THE NAP

HOW MANY?

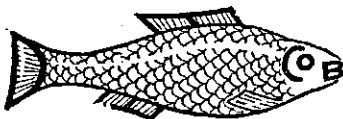
How many sides has a hexagon?

What is the number of yards in a mile?

How many players in a quintette?

How many inches are there in the standard gauge for tracks on British Railways?

Words From A Fish



Six letters have been used to mark features of the fish. When you have found those letters, see how many words you can form from them.



Fill the Spaces

Can you put the correct words into the blank spaces? (Here is an example: Bark is to dog as grunt is to pig.)

Kitten is to cat as . . . is to lion.

Neigh is to horse as hiss is to

Aviary is to birds as apiary is to

Car is to garage as is to hangar.

SPECIALLY FOR SPOTTERS—4

Why the double set of rails?

Size the Coins

Can you place these coins in order of size, starting with the biggest?

1s.; 2s. 6d.; 1d.; 6d.; 2s.; 1d.; 3d.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES

All Round The Sun: Pluto; Neptune; Uranus; Saturn; Jupiter; Mars; Earth; Venus; Mercury. Name Me: Giraffe. Which Word? Serial; stationary; current; course; draft; cymbals. Out of Place: The ibis, which is a bird; the rest are animals. Temple in Ruins: Parthenon. Word Square: HELP. How Many? Six. EVIL. 1,760; 5; 56½ (4 feet). LIRA. 8½ inches. Words From A Fish: DEECOB—can be arranged to form these words: Be, bed, bee, bode, cob, cod, code, cede, do, doe, ode.

Fill the Spaces: Cub; snake; bee; aeroplane. Specially for Spotters—4: For safety on the high Welwyn Viaduct, Herts. Size the Coins: 2s. 6d.; 1d.; 2s.; 1d.; 1s.; 3d.; 6d. Crossword Puzzle (P. 10): Across: 1 Venus. 4 Harmony. 8 Garland. 9 Volga. 10 Achieve. 11 Night. 12 Thrift. 15 Gender. 18 Demon. 19 Aneroid. 22 Panda. 23 Idiotic. 24 Scenery. 25 Tired. Down: 1 Vagrant. 2 North. 3 Shame. 4 Hidden. 5 Revenue. 6 Obligated. 7 Yeast. 13 Romance. 14 Fanfare. 16 Reduced. 17 Vanity. 18 Dupes. 20 Evict. 21 Otter.

Like Mother—Like Daughter



This recent portrait of Princess Anne by Anthony Buckley shows that the Princess is closely following in her mother's footsteps where Guiding is concerned.

Queen Elizabeth was a 16-year-old Guide when this photograph (left) was taken. Princess Anne is 13. As her mother was, Princess Anne is a patrol leader in the First Buckingham Palace Company.

A CASTLE FOR THE KOPCHEKS

continued from page 9

the head of them to act as a bedside table. Again the floors were bare, and the wallpaper faded. My room was similarly furnished, except that, in addition, I had a small wardrobe, and some curtains at the window.

"THIS," said Mama crisply, "is how we start. Tomorrow we see about your schools, and then I start to clean the place. When it is scrubbed clean, then I find work, and slowly we will make a home."

"Nothing will make this—this ruin—a happy place," I said bitterly. This, I thought, was worse than the conditions under which we had been living in the old country.

I told myself that the dreadful feeling I had in my heart was not shame—I had driven that from me when I slapped the boy's face. At the back of my mind I knew that, no matter what, I should have been full of pride and love for Mama, but at that moment I felt that, by coming here to this ruin of a house, she had let us down. It didn't occur to me then that we were far more fortunate—immeasurably so—than most refugees in a foreign land.

Suddenly I didn't want to grow up. I wanted to be a little girl again—younger than Sandor—so that I wouldn't understand any of the things that were happening, nor be expected to. And I could

run to Mama and bury my head in her lap and weep. And she would hold me in her motherly softness, and her gentle words, and the love that always surged from her would warm away whatever coldness and harshness was hurting me. Then in her love and strength my tears would disappear, all would be well again, and I would be happy.

But at 15 I couldn't do that. I was nearly an adult. I was the eldest, and Brad and Sandor should have been able to lean on me as well as on Mama.

IN bed that night I lay staring blankly into the darkness, with shame and misery, and self-pity, all fighting for places in my mind.

Much later, when a full moon was hanging big and low in the sky, I suddenly remembered that Mama hadn't shown us her room when she had been taking us round the house. I didn't know where she slept.

I flung the bedclothes from me and got out of bed. I put a coat over my pyjamas. Then I went out on to the landing, and found Mama's room, into which the moon was shining brightly.

I saw, as soon as I entered, why she hadn't shown it to us . . .

To be continued

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LAST week I dealt with some of the problems of playing a good fish with a centre-pin reel. This week I would like to say something about landing that whopper with a fixed-spool reel.

By now you know that the fixed-spool reel works on an entirely different principle from the centre-pin job. Most good quality fixed-spool reels are fitted with what is called a slipping clutch. This ingenious device

Specially written for CN
by Harvey Torbett

allows a fish, fighting hard, to take line off the spool and so reduce pressure on the rod.

Once the clutch starts releasing line, bring finger-pressure into action. Extend the forefinger of your reel hand so that it rests lightly on the lip of the reel's spool. You'll find that this pressure will stop the clutch slipping once the fish begins to tire. When it does, raise the rod—retaining your pressure on the spool—and guide the fish towards you.

Winding in

When the rod has reached the highest point of its arc, relax finger pressure and lower the rod, winding in line as you do so. Never wind in while your clutch is paying out line. If you do, you will twist and weaken the line so much that it may end up fouling round the tip of your rod.

Above all, don't be hasty! Remember, the fish isn't as strong as you are. A good carp or barbel will often tire just before it reaches the landing net, and then summon enough strength to make a strong run. Be on your guard against this, or you may hear that sickening twang which means only one thing—your line has parted, and the long-awaited whopper has escaped!

Next Week: Swimming the Stream.



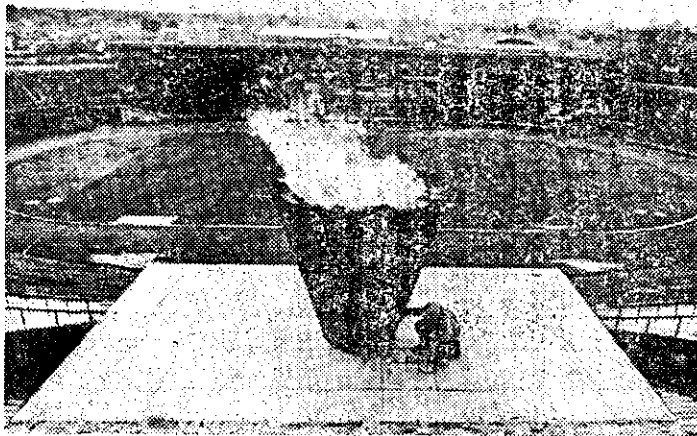
OLYMPIC STANDARDS

by Peter
Hildreth

THE Olympic Games at Tokyo will open in October next year but for many of those likely to compete the hard struggle to qualify has already begun. Training schedules must be geared for long term results, and the International Olympic Committee have published their list of performance standards.

These standards are applied to all nations hoping to send more than one entrant. They may send up to three athletes per event, but in that case each of them will be expected to have achieved the stipulated targets before the Games. This is a means of controlling the ever-increasing number

standards in the 100 metres have not advanced nearly so much as in the other specialities. As long ago as 1932, the American Negro, Eddie Tolan, won the Olympic 100 metres in 10.3 secs. This has since been equalled by others, among them Jesse Owens in 1936, but was not actually beaten until



of entries and to make organisation more efficient.

The weaker nations can still enter one athlete per event, whether or not such competitors have reached Olympic standards.

The new standards, which come into force on the 1st October and remain in being until just before the Tokyo Games, are all tougher than those previously set, with the exception of the 100 metres. In this event, the standard set is 10.4 seconds.

Why is it that the short sprint is the only event which has not been up-graded?

The answer is that Olympic

Testing the cauldron in which the Olympic flame will burn in Tokyo next year

1960, when Armin Hary of Germany covered the distance in 10.2 seconds. Now compare this with the 1.500 metres.

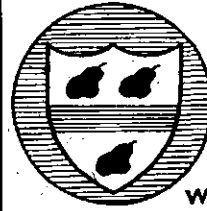
In 1936 at Berlin, Dr. Jack Lovelock of New Zealand won the Olympic crown in the world record time of 3 mins. 47.8 secs. At Rome in 1960 Herb Elliott set a fantastic world record of 3 mins. 35.6 secs. Now, Lovelock's time is not even good enough to give a runner a chance of reaching the final; in fact, the standard required for Tokyo is 3 mins. 43.5 secs., equivalent to about 4 mins. 1 sec. for a mile.

Men—and Supermen

Another reason why short-distance standards do not need to be so steep is that it is possible to have two rounds of preliminaries before the semi-final and final. In this way the men can be separated from the supermen.

Just look at some of the other standards. High jump—6 ft. 9 ins.; long jump—24 ft. 11 ins.; hammer—206 ft. 8½ ins. In the pole vault our lads are going to have their work cut out—the standard is 15 ft. 1 in., compared with the United Kingdom national record of only 14 ft. 2 ins.

Saturday is Cup Final Day —for Cricketers



WORCESTERSHIRE

SATURDAY brings this cricket season's grand finale, the final of the Knock-out Competition. The match will be at Lord's between Sussex and Worcestershire.

To win the Gillette Cup would be some consolation to a disappointed Sussex, for at one time it looked as though the County Championship would be theirs. But a bad spell ended their hopes.

Ted Dexter, too, must be hoping for success. During the season there was the possibility that he would lead England to a Test series win; and Sussex to the County Championship and the Cup—a wonderful triple. But, alas!

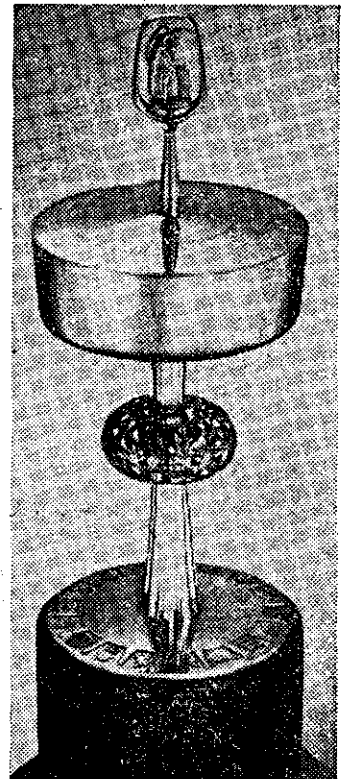
Worcester bats

If Worcestershire get their way, Ted will not even get the consolation of the cup. A great deal will depend on Charles Duncan Fearnley, a Yorkshireman, who joined his present county last year. If he plays on Saturday, it will not be his batting alone on which his side will rely—but his bats.

Charles (23) has a small bat-making business in Worcester, and each week his factory turns out a dozen or so bats for himself, his colleagues, and other county players.

So it's "Up for the Cup" on Saturday—at Lord's.

The Gillette Cup, bearing the badges of the 17 First-Class counties



Australian Runner from the United States

PAT CLOHESSY, Australian holder of the US three-miles title, has spent £260 to come to Britain—to do a little running!

Pat, who is studying at the University of Texas, feels that racing against some of Britain's top athletes will be excellent training for next year's Tokyo Olympics.

ALL-ROUND ALFIE

POOR PENNY!

THE women's European rowing championships are taking place in Moscow this weekend (6th-8th). Rowing for Britain in the single sculls event will be Penny Chuter, who will be making her fourth attempt at the European title.

Now Penny has been British champion for the past three years, and no-one was prepared to challenge her right to the title this year! So, to keep in form, Penny has had to rely on rowing as a member of the crew competing in events like the mixed Double Skiffs.

All very unfortunate for Penny, for she needed hard competition if she is to improve on her performance of a year ago, when finishing second in the European Championships.

